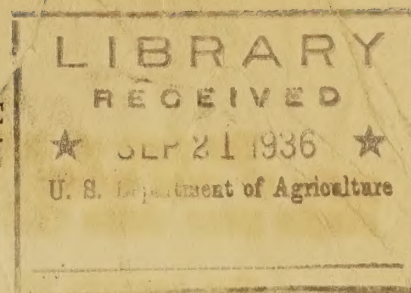


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.



FACTS ABOUT IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

In response to a large number of requests for information concerning the facts about agricultural imports, the following brief summary has been prepared.

The total value of imports of competitive agricultural products was lower in 1935 than in any year in the entire period from 1920 to 1930.

The year of largest importations of competitive agricultural products was 1920. In 1920, the value of these imports was \$1,641,000,000 greater than in 1935.

The year of largest imports of hogs and hog products since 1920 was 1927. There have been four years since 1920 in which the imports of hogs and hog products were greater than in 1935. Here are the figures:

1925 - 26,477,206 pounds
1926 - 30,323,855 pounds
1927 - 57,471,519 pounds
1928 - 16,459,101 pounds
1935 - 13,908,176 pounds

The year of largest imports of live cattle since 1920 was 1928. There have been three years since 1920 in which the imports of live cattle were greater than in 1935. Again, here are the figures:

1927 - 445,000 head
1928 - 563,000 head
1929 - 505,000 head
1935 - 378,000 head

The year of largest imports of canned beef since 1920 was 1929. Canned beef imports were more than 3 1/2 million pounds larger in 1929 than in 1935.

The year of largest imports of butter since 1920 was 1923. Imports of butter in 1923 were 1,066,000 pounds larger than in 1935.

The year of largest imports of wheat since 1920 was 1935. Imports of wheat in 1935 for domestic human consumption totaled 14,510,000 bushels. The largest previous total for a single year was 10,560,000 bushels in 1922. An additional 12,929,000 bushels, unfit for human consumption, were imported in 1935 for livestock feed.

The year of largest imports of corn since 1920 was 1935. In 1935, imports of corn totaled 43,242,000 bushels. The largest previous total for a single year since 1920 was in 1927, when imports totaled 5,458,000 bushels.

The imports of corn in 1935 and nearly half of the imports of wheat in 1935 were used to help offset the feed shortage created by the 1934 drought. The drought reduced the 1934 corn crop more than a billion bushels. The agricultural adjustment program reduced the 1934 corn crop about 181 million bushels. The drought was responsible for 84.7 percent of the total corn crop reduction. The drought reduced the 1934 wheat crop more than 300 million bushels. The agricultural adjustment program reduced the 1934 wheat crop a little more than 54 million bushels. The drought was responsible for 85.9 percent of the total wheat crop reduction. Imports of corn amounted to 4.1 percent of the drought loss. Imports of corn were 1.7 percent of average production. Imports of wheat amounted to 4.5 percent of the drought loss. Imports of wheat were 3.2 percent of average production.

The years of high farm income were the years of high prices, which made possible increased imports. Gross farm income was 13 1/2 billion dollars in 1920, the year of largest imports. Gross farm income was 5 1/3 billion dollars in 1932, the year of smallest imports.

1920 imports of competitive
products - \$2,264,000,000
1932 imports of competitive
products - \$296,000,000

1920 income - \$13,566,000,000
1932 income - 5,337,000,000

The years of large imports of competitive agricultural products were years of large exports of agricultural products. Compare the following figures:

1920 imports - \$2,264,000,000
1932 imports - 296,000,000
1935 imports - 623,000,000

1920 exports - \$3,452,000,000
1932 exports - 662,000,000
1935 exports - 747,000,000